CASINO-2 and 8:10-The Lady Slavey.
DALY'S THEATRE-2 and 8:15-La Poupee, "The De MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cine-THEATRE-2 and 8:15-His Honor the Mayor.

AVENUE THEATRE-8-Love Finds the Way. A Bit of Old Chelses. ENTH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—The Man-

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-Health Exposition. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Little Lord Faunt-HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Monte IRVING PLACE THEATRE-2-Sunken Bell-8-Hum- and always well-deserving Navy.

KEITH'S Noon to 11 p. m. Vaudeville. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The Bride KOSTER & BIAL'S-2 and 8-Vaudeville. OLYMPIA-2:15 and 8:15-Primrose & West's Minstrels. PASTOR'S-12:30 to 11 p. m. -Vaudeville. PASTOR'S-12:36 to 11 p. m.-Vaudeville.

BAM T JACK'S THEATRE-2 and 8-Burlesque.

WALLACK'S THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The Bostonians in
Robin Hood.

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#### Business Notices

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Pric T. G. SELLEW, No. 111 Fulton-et

THE CENTRAL PARK MINERAL SPRINGS (32d season) open on and after May 1st. CARL H. SCHULTZ.

# New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Portugal issued a neutrality proclamation, and the Spanish fleet sailed from the Cape Verd Islands under sealed orders.

It is reported that all American citizens are specified by the symplest or specified.—Spanish rein Spain will soon be expelled. \_\_\_\_ Spanish re-ports belittle the bombardment of Matanzas, and say the only loss was one mule killed. ——
The gunboat Newport captured the schooner
Engracias off Havana while she was spyling on
the American squadron; her crew are held as
prisoners of war. —— A preliminary treaty of
peace between Nicaragua and Costa Rica was
signed. —— Mr. Gladstone's condition indicates
that the end is pear. —— In a debate in the that the end is near. —— In a debate in the House of Commons Salisbury was arraigned by Sir William Harcourt for the weakness of his Chinese policy.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session. ——
Senate: The conference report on the Naval
Appropriation bill was adopted. —— House:
The War Revenue bill was passed by a vote of
181 to 131.

DOMESTIC.—The Administration's plans for the invasion of Cuba are being rapidly pushed toward completion. — Mustering and exam-ining officers for the volunteer forces were apining officers for the volunter for the pointed by the War Department. — The naval authorities in Washington, while not expecting an attack on Atlantic coast cities, will take measures to meet any sudden raid by a Spanish fleet. — The vessels of the Flying Squadron expect to guard the North Atlantic coast. —— Troops are massing at Tampa, preparatory to moving upon Cuba. —— Explosion of powder on a pack train in Mexico killed fifteen men and sixty mules.

CITY.—Company H. 71st Regiment, erected he first tents of the big National Guard camp in Hempstead Plains; other organizations are spected to arrive at the camping ground on expected to arrive at the camping ground on Menday. — General A. W. Greely, of the United States Signal Corps, announced the appointment of Lieutenant Maxfield as censor of the cable line to Hayti that connects directly with Porto Rico. — Two batteries of the Urited States Artillery started for the South. — There were comparatively few additions to the enrolment under the new primary laws. — Stock, were strong and more active.

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 54 degrees; lowest, 42; average, 48%.

### THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The agreement of the conferrees on the Naval Appropriation bill and its ratification by the Senate yesterday virtually assure its enactment at an early day in a form which, on the whole, is expected to satisfy the Department and be approved by the country. The bill carries a total of \$57,000,000, and includes most of the Senate amendments, which involve an expenditure larger by about \$19,000,000 than the sum contemplated by the House. The increase corresponds to necessities which have come to be clearly recognized, and the total appropriation is to be distributed in such a manner as greatly to strengthen the naval arm for the present emergency, while providing for the acquisition of important safeguards in the near future and broadening the foundation for subsequent development

At those points where a marked deficiency i considered by naval authorities to be most dangerous an especially gratifying increment of strength is noted in the bill. The United States now has in commission four first-class battleships-the Indiana, the Iowa, the Massachusetts and the Oregon. It is believed that the Kearsarge and the Kentucky will be ready for service by November 1, and the Alabama, the Illirols and the Wisconsin not later than February 1. To these nine powerful fighters three more of 11,000 tons displacement, will be added by the present bill. In torpedo-boats and torpedoboat destroyers the Navy is unfortunately weak, and the bill wisely provides for an increase of twelve in the former class and sixteen in the latter, and in addition for four coastdefence monitors costing \$1,250,000 each. The enlistment of additional seamen and marines, and the appointment of officers up to the grade of commander from civil life, with especial reference to securing the services of officers of the American Line steamships chartered by the Government, are likewise authorized, and provision is made for a new naval training station, for new buildings for the Naval Academy and for the replacement of buildings recently destroyed by earthquake at the Mare Island Navy

YETA. One feature of the bill is deserving of special attention, namely, its provision for a requirement of the service which, while absolutely indispensable to the country, is not associated with deeds of valor and the achievement of glory. No one of the shortcomings for which Congress is responsible, and which made ridiculous the attitude of those who were eager to have the country rush into a war that for a time seemed avoidable, is more discreditable than our lack of a single drydock in which dis- ness about leaving St. Vincent is readily exsbled warships of large size can be received for plainable. The other Spanish fleet which was at the need of having an adequate number of repairs. It is true that except for a scandalous dereliction of duty we should have been in present possession of a drydock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard capable of performing its function satisfactorily. But one would have been, even in peace, absurdly inadequate to our needs. The sharp menace of actual war has been required to arouse Congress to an appreciation of the imprudence which even now may prove extreme ly costly at any moment. The bill under discussion will go far to supply this lamentable de-Eclency, and the country can only hope that od fortune will permit our one useless drydock to be made ready before it is imperatively ded. The bill provides in part for the contruction of four drydocks-at Portsmouth, Bos-

It is to be regretted, we think, that the Senate case, timber being specified in the other three sake of avoiding all possible delay the prescription is intelligible, but, even so, it would have wiser to leave the choice to the Department. However, agreement is better than prolonged controversy, and there is good cause for gratification at the prospect of a rapid and continuous development of our already formidable

#### ENROLL.

To-day is the last day of enrolment under the present regulation for filing declarations of party membership. Any citizen who was registered as a voter at the last election and who resides in the same election district as he then did may be enrolled with his party by signing and acknowledging before a notary or other officer authorized to take acknowledgments a declaration setting forth his name and residence, the fact that he was registered in his specified election district of his specified Assembly district, and stating that he is in general sympathy with a particular party, has belonged to no other for a year, and intends to support its candidates generally at the next election. This paper must be filed at the offices of the Bureau of Elections to-day. These are at No. 300 Mulberry-st., for Manhattan; No. 19 Smith-st., for Brooklyn; the Solingen Building, One-hundredand-thirty-eighth-st. and Mott-ave., for The Bronx; the Village Hall, Stapleton, for Richmond, and the police station, Astoria, for Queens.

Membership in any body concerned solely with municipal politics does not bar a person from enrolling with either of the National partles. Citizens Union men and Good Government Club workers have just as much right in the Democratic or Republican organization as the straightest machine men. If in National and State affairs they are in sympathy with a party, all they have to do is to sign and acknowledge the declarations and see that they are filed with the proper authorities. They need not be filed personally, but may be sent to the Election Bureau office in any manner most convenient. This is the last chance for voters to secure control of their party machinery without personal application restricted to one day. Unless they make their strength overwhelming by enrolling beforehand, they can hardly hope to control the organization, for the day of personal enrolment is likely to be a machine field day. The people who have objected to machine rule have the opportunity to end it, and if they neglect that opportunity they cannot complain because party managers will not make proper nominations.

#### THE COMING ARMADA.

The Spanish fleet has been compelled at last, by the Portuguese proclamation of neutrality, to leave its safe shelter at the Cape Verd Islands and set out on its much-boasted voyage to American waters. It consists of four armored cruisers carrying heavy guns and three torneeds to be felt in this country.

arms and armor. For a fourth ship to meet the duty in home waters. Spaniards, the Texas may be named as fully a probably as effective as the two 11-inch guns of the foe.

There is a prospect of a spirited fight, such as the world has never seen before, and one that about fighting ships. It is to be confidently believed that it will result in victory for the United States, not only because our fleet is the stronger in ships and guns and armor, but because it is also stronger in men. And the personal factor counts. The incident at Matanzas the other day showed that. If the Spanish gunners on solid land could not hit our ships, what hope have they of doing so when they and their guns are pitching about on the unstable waves? But if our men on the unstable ships could put nearly every shot just where they wanted it, they may safely be trusted to do some pretty target practice at the Spanish fleet.

# CAUSES OF DELAY.

To those who fret about slowness perhaps a few explanations are due. No Government official can make them for obvious reasons, but common-sense conjectures sometimes have which already nominally belong to Spain. value. It would be of no use to batter down every fort at Havana until a sufficient army is | country over this state of affairs as applied to ready to meet its Spanish defenders gathered Spain. It is seen that if the Spanish fleet from all parts of the island, and to occupy and hold the place. But a sufficient force to hold and fortify a port for the supply of arms and munitions for the insurgents will cut off Havana from the eastern part of the island, and with the blockade should speedily render that post untenable. After a short time, too, the United States will be able to learn by practical experience what strength and substance the in-

surgent forces have. The Spanish fleet which has worried many favor. If it had stayed a month longer the United States would have had no reason to care. Its commanders probably know that it cannot reach Porto Rico without being confronted by a stronger American fleet, and cannot go far in any other direction without being driven back to the same hospitable welcome by lack of coal. Looking straight at the fact, perhaps the tardi-Cadiz, and by lying dispatches from Spain was country, is discovered to be hunting American vachts in the Mediterranean. If one or more vessels started to chase the Paris they do not appear to have reached the American coast, unless there is substance in the story that some Newfoundland harbors have been induced to

ish authorities may be heard from soon. The powerful Oregon, after her almost matchless run down the Pacific Coast and northward | than San Francisco. It would be still better if from the Magelian Straits, has been to some an object of anxiety. Hunting the whole South | we should have had if the policy of improvi-Atlantic for a swiftly moving vessel would be a dence had not prevailed. And the question nice chore for a Spanish fleet, and in order to | now arises strongly whether, in the expected

steel floating and graving dock at Algiers, La. and the scattered fractions which get within sight of the Oregon will probably want to get amendment permitting the Secretary to build all out of sight soon. If it were possible to pin her the drydocks of timber or of granite and con- down at some point until an entire Spanish crete, at his discretion, was defeated, and that | navy could assemble there things might be difhe is at liberty to select the material in only one | ferent. As it is she should be more than fast enough to escape a fleet of widely varying cases. If the use of timber is enjoined for the speed, and more than strong enough to sink any vessel fast enough to catch her. When her great fighting power is added to the Key West fleet the Spanish squadron may find it a little too late to visit Porte Rico.

What the plans of the Government may be regarding Porto Rico does not appear. It will need a coaling station in that quarter, but incomparably more will need to deprive Spain of such a coaling station. The movement of the Spanish fleet from St. Vincent may not improbably be the time for the movement of American ships for the one available point where torpedoboats could be refitted, as they presumably would have to be after an ocean voyage before they could be dangerous to anybody except their occupants. Meanwhile an American coaling station and fortified port is needed in Asiatic waters, and the fleet of Commodore Dewey is engaged in providing one, if he can, on the Philippine Islands Should be be successful, as may prove within a few days, the chances of any Spanish vessel or fleet entering into those waters would be so desperate that a sensible Minister is not likely to send one. It is a contest potentially covering all the oceans, as may be seen, but the policy of the Government thus far seems to be calculated to deprive Spain of all its opportunities of success as early as pos-

### THE MAINE NOT FORGOTTEN.

has been forgotten, or that the question of responsibility for her destruction has been eliminated from among the motives and issues of the war. It is true that an ill-conceived impression to the latter effect has got abroad. It would be uncommonly hard work to find authority for it. It will not be found in the words of the President nor in any act of Congress, and certainly not in public opinion nor in Army and Navy sentiment. If any one has any doubt as to how subject, he may get instruction from the little affair at Matanzas, in which our men, at every one of the shots that went home to the Spanish forts with such effect, exclaimed with grim exultation, "Take that, for the Maine!" Nor is that a spirit to be deplored or discour-

aged. The Maine is to be remembered and avenged. There is not another important and self-respecting nation on the face of the globe that would have been as patient as this one has been, or that would not have inflicted sternest retribution far more promptly than this. We there was no intention of putting it into service. have been very forbearing, but we are getting down to business at last. There is no need to say any more "Remember the Maine," Maine is remembered, and it will not vanish from vengeful memory until the flag of its treacherous destroyer has vanished from the think, upon all who read it. The writer in sim-Western Hemisphere.

#### THE NEW-YORK NAVAL RESERVE

The seven years of diligent work of the young pedo-boat destroyers. The torpedo-boats, which enthusiasts who formed the New-York Naval apparently started out for the Canary Islands, Militia have borne unexpected fruit. We believe fearing disaster if they attempted to cross the it is within bounds to say that on no previous ocean, are reported to have already put back to occasion has a purely volunteer naval organiza-St. Vincent, having met with an accident. Else-tion, called upon to furnish a crew for an armed where we give a detailed description of the cruiser on seven days' notice, presented for exseven vessels. It will be seen that they consti- amination one hundred and ninety-five men tute a formidable flotilla, though not one at the competent to form and accepted as being an enapproach of which any serious apprehension tire ship's company. Engineers, quartermasters, sallmakers, warrant officers, able seamen, The four big ships are not to be compared | gunners, commissioned officers-all stand ready with the battle-ships of our Navy. Their ar- at the word. Nor is it mere paper efficiency. mor is only two-thirds as thick as that of the | The very fact that Commander Brownson acted Indiana, Massachusetts and Iowa. Their big as head of the examining board and is to go to guns are not as big by two inches' calibre, and sea with them, having no officer or man of the they have only half as many of them. A ship United States Regular Navy save only himself guns is a formidable fighter, but it cannot hope ing of our local "Jackies." Saturday, April 30, the hero of the astonishing fight which, as the having got a taste of it, they will all want to stay guns is a formidable fighter, but it cannot hope ing of our local "Jackles." Saturday, April 30, world agrees, revolutionized naval warfare. If to stand up against one with eighteen inches of should be a red-letter day in the Naval Reserve these who have the power refuse, they are to armor and four 13-inch guns. Nor can the dif- calendar. New-York may pardonably say to her those who have the power refuse, they are to ference of speed-four knots in favor of the sister States that if they do equally well no war Spaniards-counterbalance the difference in vessel need leave the Cuban coast to do guard

Since, as a rule, poor Jack gets "more kicks match for the best of them. The New-York than halfpence," we are glad to bear this public and Brooklyn, though not so heavily armored testimony to the hearty goodwill with which and not carrying so big guns, are also to be our New-York Naval Militia have uncomplainconsidered capable of coping with them, their ingly responded to every demand which has six and eight 8-inch guns respectively being been made upon them. Furthermore, we understand that, besides furnishing crews to the Nahant and the Yankee, Commander Miller has a couple more ship's companies "up his sleeve" if wanted, all remonstrating at not having been will teach the world many important lessons detailed at the outset, and able, ready and

# COALING STATIONS IN WAR.

The United States fleet in Asian waters suffers in a measure the same disadvantage the Spanish fleet will suffer in American waters. It is remote from an assured coaling and repair station. The requirements of the neutrality laws have turned it out of Hong Kong and barred all other British ports against it for a time, and would prevent it from finding asylum for more than twenty-four hours in a port of any other Power. It must therefore literally "work out its own salvation." It must conquer the opposing fleet and capture a Spanish port out of which it can make for itself a coaling station in the enemy's country. The Spanish difficulty in American waters will be similar, excepting that the Spanish fleet will be fighting to get use of stations

There is a good deal of satisfaction in this comes over here and cannot get into a coaling port and then gets out of coal it will be lost. That is entirely true. And it is the patriotic expectation of Americans that such a fate will befall the enemy, if, indeed, a more violent one is not first administered by our own ships. But it is equally a patriotic duty to guard against the falling of such a fate upon the American Navy. There is no concealing nor ignoring the fact that should its coal supply give out before it conquers a port, or should it be deminds has long enjoyed Portuguese shelter and feated in battle, the American fleet in the China Sea would be in an awkward plight. The nearest American coaling station is 5,500 miles away. There would be no hope of getting thither, so the fleet would have to depend upon the chance of finding a few hours' hospitality in a French or Japanese port, and upon the not particularly good chance of coal in such circumstances not being reckoned contraband of war.

Nothing could more convincingly emphasize coaling stations scattered about the world. said to have sailed for northern ports of this | These are of great service in peace. In war the salvation of the country might depend upon them. It has been a common argument against the acquisition of such stations that there would never be a war in which we should need them. But here we are actually engaged in such a war, and at this moment feeling keenly the need of them. It is some satisfacgive them coal and comfort, and if so the Brittion to know that we have a coaling station at Hawali, 2,000 miles nearer the scene of need we had one at Samoa, 500 miles nearer still, as

ten, League Island and Mare Island-and of one | hunt with any chance such a fleet must scatter, | event of our clearing Spain out of the Philippines and turning them over to some friendly Power, it would not be the part of wisdom to retain one of the small and most easily fortified islands permanently, as a coaling station for our Navy and a base for the extension of American commerce in the quarter of the world in which the greatest extension of commerce is to be anticipated.

#### A MORAL DRAFT.

A call for volunteers is one thing; moral coercion to join the Army is quite another thing. That fact should be taken into consideration in any judgment of the attitude of National Guardsmen on the subject of enlistment. Those who, being otherwise able and willing to enlist, refrain simply out of loyalty to militia organizations which their Commander-in-Chief has asked them to leave temporarily have made an unfortunate error which is likely to bring criticism-perhaps not more than it deserves. Those who for personal reasons declined to say "yes" when publicly asked if they would volunteer have subjected themselves to some ridicule when they should be treated with respect. The members of the National Guard are just the ordinary run of citizens, with the same home obligations as other men. They stood ready to obey any orders to march or fight in or out of the State without making excuse about family or business. That was no more than their duty. They entered the Guard for such service, and in that respect had greater obligations than their fellows. But when the call came for volunteers for different service all citizens were put upon the same plane and each had the right to weigh the question of responding for himself.

Naturally Guardsmen were desired for recruits, as they had been drilled, but the method Nobody is making a greater mistake in this adopted to secure them was a species of imwar than the man who imagines that the Maine pressment to which other citizens were not subjected. While the ordinary man considers the question in private and nobody calls him a coward if he decides he ought to stay at home the Guardsman is asked to vote in public, while all eyes are turned to see if this militia soldier has courage to go to war. For many a man whose real duty is to stay at home and support his children, or conduct the business on which the livelihood of other families depends, it requires more courage to say "no" under such the men who are doing the fighting feel on this | explonage than to drift with the current of public expectation. It is hard on the Guardsmen to ubject them to such a strain. It is a mockery to refuse to order them to go while asking them to volunteer under conditions which leave them no free choice. How little free is their choice becomes evident from the criticism of the 7th. Whether or not that regiment chose wisely or for the best of reasons, it certainly was entitled to choose freely. Moreover, it would seem as if somebody blundered in subjecting it to the ordeal of agreeing or refusing to volunteer when

### A HERO'S WIDOW.

The appeal in behalf of Admiral Worden's widow which The Tribune printed on Thursday must have produced a deep impression, we ple and graphic words briefly described the invaluable act which made the Monitor and her commander filustrious the world over, and characterized in not unfitting terms the failure of Congress to comfort the declining years of a or and desolate woman. The suggestion of his letter was that republics are ungrateful in fact as they are in proverb, and that is doubtless the feeling of many in whom it kindled indignation and pity. But it seems to us that the deduction is not warranted. We do not believe that this country is or ever has been ungrateful to those who have served it to the uttermost with unselfish devotion. Such may not infrequently appear to be the fact, but is not the impression due to a confusion of ideas? The peoole, who are the country, do not refuse to inase Mrs. Worden's pension. It is altogether probable that a vast majority of them, on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, would rejoice to | and offer them the beef on the points of our see a suitable provision made for the widow of bayonets. They will like it greatly, and, once States in Congress. They can humiliate the country, but they cannot shift to the people at large the shame of their own indifference.

Mrs. Worden's material condition will not be relieved by such reflections as these, but we should hope, in case her claim were finally denied that she might still retain her faith in the American people's gratitude to the hero whose name she bears, and so be solaced even while she suffers at the hands of the American Con-

The Governor-General of the Philippines seems to be a past master of the gentle art of billingsgate.

Judging from the way some current news is handled at Madrid, the Spanish Government has taken a leaf from Daudet's tragic tale of "The Siege of Berlin." If it has taken the first leaf it will also have to take the last.

The engagement at Matanzas was only a little one, but it meant a good deal. It showed that American gunners know how to handle guns, perhaps a little more effectively when an enemy's battery is the target than when there is nothing better than an empty cask in sight.

The Maine is not forgotten.

The Sultan wanted the Pope to receive a Minister from his Court. He probably thought that after the Spanish atrocities in Cuba his representative was entitled to all consideration accorded anywhere to Spain's.

People who think the United States is goodnatured, and that they can with comparative safety make notes and photographs of our defences, should remember that we have plenty of hemp on hand, and are making a movement against Manila so as to secure more for emer-

Two historians are needed for this war. On to set down the things that really happen and one to record the things that are said to happen but don't.

Does anybody suppose that all this lamenta tion about the city's financial condition would have been heard if Tammany contractors were satisfied with what they have in hand and in

### PERSONAL. Samuel C. Wells will have charge of "The Phila

delphia Press" as its editor-in-chief during the term of Charles Emory Smith in Washington as Postmas ter-General. Mr. Wells is a nephew of Calvin Wells. the president of "The Press" Company. He was graduated at Princeton University in the class of '73. In college with him were such well-known New-Yorkers as William B. Hornblower, the Rev. Dr. van Dyke, of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and ox-District-Attorney De Lancey Nicoll. Mr. Wells also studied at the Columbia College Law School and practised for a few years in Pittsburg, but left the law for journalism. He has been connected with "The Philadelphia Press" nearly twenty years as an editorial writer, and is well equipped for his new duties. He had charge of "The Press" while Mr. Smith was Minister to Russia. Charles S. Lee, general passenger agent of the

Lehigh Valley Railroad, who will open his office the Havemeyer Building next week, has become resident of Plainfield, N. J.

Sixteen years ago Sir Herbert Kitchener, the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, was a young lieutenant of the Engineers. He had seen much con-sular work and travel in Palestina, Anatolia, Cy-

prus, Egypt and the Soudan. But in 1882 came the word to reorganize the Egyptian cavalry, and the experienced consul put aside his Blue Books and reports and dung himself with arder into the absorbing pursuit of getting Egyptian soldiers to sit firm in the saddle.

Sir Richard Quain as president of the General

Medical Council of Great Britain, is well known as professor of anatomy in the University of Edin-

as processor or anatomy in the University of Edin-ourth. He has occupied the chair since 1867, when he succeeded Professor Goodsir. Sir William's con-tributions to the science of anatomy, both human and comparative, have been many, the most popu-lar being his researches on the convolutions of the brain.

Senator Hale abhors tobacco in any form, and

therefore his associates on the Appropriations

Committee refrain from its use during the ses-

"We have been sorely

sions of the committee.

sions of the committee. "We have been sorely tempted during the long-drawn-out sessions of our committee," says Senator Cockrell, "to indulge in the luxury of a smoke as a solace for our labors, but the presence of Senator Hale has invariably operated against such a luxury, no matter what deprivation this might entail. I don't think Senatorial courtesy could be stretched to a greater limit than refraining from smoking to gratify the Senator from Maine."

Colonel Walter Delane, of the Royal Bengal

Artillery, who recently committed suicide, was a brother of the late J. T. Delane, Editor of "The

London Times." The family was of Irish origin— Delaney by name—but on settling in England they

THE AMERICAN SONG.

What song shall America sing.

Young heir of the elder world,

A song for the brave and the free,

The light of the coming time.

From the dark lowlands of the past,

The hero's shout sweeps up the blast

From the far-off years are heard;

'Tis the song of the free we sing:

Where each man of himself is king.

Shall see the earth beneath our feet,

And none shall hunger for bread.

When those now sad shall find life sweet,

Of a day whose gladsome morn

Of the good time not yet born

And a fair sky overhead;

Sing then our American song!

Tis no boast of triumphs w

At the price of another's wrong, Or of foul deeds foully done.

We fight for the wide world's right,

To enlarge life's scope and plan,

To build the kingdom of Man!

brought up three broads of chickens.

supposed by hunches of bacon.

To flood the earth with hope and light,

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Maine man has a cat which, he says, has

Modern Methods Mrs Watts You folks are dreaffully slow. We are using individual com-munion cups at our church. Mrs. Potts-Slow, are we? Next week we begin using capsules. (Indianapolis Journal.)

A London correspondent of a German paper says

"English dist affords an example of the antiquated mode of life in England. Nothing could be more

primitive than the preparation of English dishes.

They consist of a huge, fat piece of bullock, sheep

or pig. If the meat is lean, as in poultry, fat is

onservative islanders is: 'What our forefathers

"Strong-minded? A furniture polish pedler came here yesterday, and in five minutes' talk she sold him some polish she had made herself," (Detroit Free Press.

"The Boston Herald" quotes a merchant who

knows the Spaniards, as follows: "The Spaniards

are accustomed to living on garlic, pineapples, guayas and cocosnuts. We want them to eat roast

A SOLDIER'S HEART.

Where is the heart of a soldier,
His thought, his hope and his dream,
When the rifles ring and the bullets si
And the finshing sabres gleam?
On, not on the field of battle.
But far and far away.
His heart is living the old, old hopes,
While his sword is red in the fray!

Where is the heart of a soldier,
And what do the bugles wake,
And what does the roar of the cannon mean
When the hills beneath them shake?
Oh, not for him the glory,
And the dosn and crash of war,
But his heart is away on a mission gay
Where they hear no cannon roar!

A little home on the hill.

A white-faced woman, a little child.

That stand by the window-sill;

A little song and a little prayer.

And a wonder in the face.

And a "God save papa and bring him back

In the goodness of thy grace!"

And there is the heart of a soldler—
Not on the field of fight.
But steeped in the dream of a saddened home
Where a window keeps its light
That a soldler's feet may keep the path
And his way may homeward lead,
When under the flag of the freedom-land
He has wrought the hero's deed.

Says "The Troy Times": "It is a poor rule that

won't work both ways. In time of war we hear a

good deal about the necessary substitute, but a

Unto the war as a recruit

If he'll round up a substitute

To soothe me while he's gone."

"And it's doubtful whether John wouldn't prefer

Had a Dim Idea.—"What was the cause," asked the superintendent, "of the Exyptian plagues?" "I guess they didn't boil the water," ventured a little girl in the infant class.—(Chicago Tribune.

"The Philadelphia Record" says: "People in vari-

ous parts of the city yesterday were interested by

the appearance in the streets of a curious-looking

vehicle more nearly resembling a Noah's ark on

wheels than anything else, and decorated with vari-

ous legends, such as 'From Seattle to Newark, via San Francisco,' 'Visitors welcome,' and so on. The

vehicle was drawn by two patriarchal horses of heary mien, and at the door and windows of the

ark appeared several bright little faces of children

and a rather buxom mother. The ark was built

like a 'prairie schooner," but the sides were board-

ed, and from the roof projected a stovepipe, which

emitted heavy clouds of black smoke like a cruiser

in pursuit of a Spanish fishing smack. The ark is

the travelling home of Hiram Lusley, of Seattle,

who has for over ten years made a profession of travelling about the country with his family in this

vehicle, making his expenses by the sale of a little pamphlet describing his travels."

Mr. Blubbers-No, my dear, you can't judge a woman's position by her jewelry.

Mrs. Blubbers-I guess you're right, but it's a pretty fair indication of her husband's.-(Jewellers' Weekly.

I'll send my darling John

to be his own substitute as a home guard."

loyal Colorado girl has come to a new consideration

Yea, there is the heart of a soldier,
Where wife and baby are.
Though his eyes and his will may follow
The light of the battle star:
Though his hand may swing the sabre,
And his hayonet charge the foe.
The soldier's heart is away, away,
In the home where they miss him so!

(Baltimore

of the question, and says:

And there is the heart of a soldier-

did and flourished on is good enough for us.

M. J. SAVAGE.

But the pman of kings is man's despair.

And the hope of the world deferred.

The drum's dull heat and the trumpet's blar

Where wounded Freedom dies.

No echo of antique rhyme,

Whose knee ne'er bent to tyrant king,

Whose banner defeat ne'er furled?

But a shout of hope for the day to be,

RESPECT THE FLAG.

THE D. A. R. BILL NOW PENDING IN CON-GRESS AND THE DESIRABILITY OF ENACTING IT. Sir William Turner, who is to succeed the late

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Many thanks for your article, "Respect the Fiag." in The Tribune of April 28. An attempt has been made to secure at the present session of Congress such National legislation will effectually protect the flag and National coat of arms from all unworthy uses, in the belief that after a few years public sentiment will be educated to such reverent regard for our country's symbol as will make not only the desecration, but any advertising or partisan use, absolutely impossible. More than one patriotic organization is deeply and heartily interested to secure such legislation, but the measure proposed by the Milwaukee Chapter and adopted by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, known as House bill No. 5.491, introduced by Mr. Jenkins, of Milwaukee. and in the upper house by Senators Hoar and Hansbrough, is not only the most comprehensive measure thus far proposed, but the only one which describes as a misdemeanor all unworthy uses, and affixes a penalty therefor,

Delaney by name—but on settling in England they dropped the "y." Some one having once asked Mr. Delane why he had done this, the latter replied: "Does the Scripture not say 'I thine y (eye) oftend thee, pluck it out'"; just as the author of "Tom Jones." in answer to a question why he wrote his name "Fielding" instead of "Fellding"—the original form of the counts of Hapsburg—replied: "Well, I suppose I am the first member of my family who ever learned to spell." We are told that there is and will be opposition to Section 2 of the bill, which is as follows: No device, nor inscription, nor the representa-tion or image of any person or thing shall be imprinted upon, painted upon or attached to the National flag, or upon or to the coat of arms of the United States, except that the devices now attached and used by the Grand Army of the Republic may continue to be used by them.

It is said that the chief opposition to the bill comes from advertisers, holders of copyrights. and from Army and Navy clubs, military schools, etc. It is incredible that any club of Army or Navy officers would object to this clause. A separate pennant with names and inscription would cheerfully be adopted by them or by any high-minded citizens. But the use of the flag and the sacred colors for what The Tribune well describes as "sordid and degrading uses" is an unspeakable offence. Your words are true and righteous. Continue to help us in this "holy war." By every means in your power stimulate public sentiment, and urge Congress to pass at once this ordinance, so greatly desired, so greatly needed. Again, in behalf of all Daughters of the American Revolution, and especially in behalf of the three thousand living in Connecticut, I thank you for your words. REBEKAH W. P. BULKLEY,

Chairman Flag Committee, Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. Southport, Conn., April 28, 1898.

WAR NEWS THAT WASN'T NEWS.

STORIES WHICH WOULD BE INTERESTING IF ONLY THEY WERE TRUE.

The best news that wasn't news yesterday was an account of the bombardment of Cardenas by the Terror and the Machias. The report told of the excellent markmanship of the American warships, gave the time of the engagement and added that it was said that many Spaniards were killed. Captain B. F. Harrington, commander of the Puritan and in charge of the fleet off Cardenas, said that there were no batteries there to silence and that the

report was untrue in every particular. Another story, almost as exciting as the preceding, was that of a Spanlard's attempt to blow up the monitor Puritan. According to the story the culprit was caught in the act of filing the lock of one the magazines. A drum-head court-martial promptly convicted him, and he was sentenced to death. This sensational story had its foundation in the fact that a fireman had been placed in confinement a few days ago on board the monitor. had been seen in the turrent and reported to the officer in charge as having had his hand on the lock of the magazine. The Puritan's officers declared that there was no intention to try the man by courtmartial and characterized the talk about treason

News which caused great rejoicing in Madrid was contained in a dispatch from Havana, which told of the Montgomery's grounding on the rocks near Colenados, and of her being hauled off in a damaged condition by three other warships. The Montgomery arrived at Key West from Newport News yes-

beef, but for want of experience in good living they do not take kindly to it. We are going down there A report published in a morning paper told how the North German Lloyd steamer Havel on her trip westward passed a Spanish fleet off the Azores last Saturday. The flagship of the fleet, it was said, allowed the steamer to proceed after ascertaining her nationality. The story was positively denied yesterday at the office of t the statement was added that the Havel's course did not bring her anywhere near the Azores.

Assistant-No, but I hurried her along because to said the pain was passing away.—(Jewish The explosion which destroyed several buildings of the Atlantic Powder Company's works, at Dover, N. J., gave an opportunity which was promptly reasons why this country was justified in interven-ing in Cuba, says: "For these reasons—though not seized by some newspapers to make it appear that the disaster was the work of Spanish spies, and it without a passing tear for Spain as a picturesque survival of an irretrievable past-Canadians, as was said that a hasty examination made it almost certain that the explosion was caused by their part of the great English-speaking world, heartily agency. The cause of the explosion will probably lesire the success of the United States in the presnever be known, but the manager and workmen incline to the theory that it was due to carelessness

on the part of employes. The torpedo-cruiser Temerario is apparently try ing to keep up with the battle-ship Pelayo in being able to be in two places at the same time. Dispatches from Buenos Ayres two days ago stated that the Temerario had sailed from Buenos Ayres under sealed orders. Yesterday it was announced

that she was still at that port. THE PRESIDENT THANKS MISS GOULD,

HE CANNOT ACCEPT HER GENEROUS OFFER OF MONEY, BUT SUGGESTS THE PURCHASE

OF A NAVAL VESSEL

Washington, April 29 (Special).—The President has written to Miss Helen M. Gould, of New-York, in reply to a letter received from her several days ago, generously offering to give \$100,000 to the Government for use in the war with Spain. He ex-presses his deep regret that he is unable to re-ceive the gift without an act of Congress specially authorizing its acceptance. The President referred in warm terms to his high appreciation of Miss Gould's patriotism, and delicately intimated that, while it would not be lawful for him to receive money, the Navy had accepted vessels from indi-viduals, and if she wished to purchase one that would be acceptable for naval uses her admirable intentions might be carried out in that manner. The efforts of women's patriotic associations to

The efforts of women's patriotic associations to provide food and other comforts for the sick and wounded sailors through the officers of the ambulance ship Solace were also suggested as indicating channels through which Miss Gould's senterosity might be put in practice, this method not requiring any special legislation.

Although the President has naturally declined to make Miss Gould's offer public, it was intimated at the White House that she suggested her willingness and readiness to give \$200,000 to the Government if it would be of service or was needed. It is Secretary Long's idea, which is cordially indersed by Secretary Long's idea, which is cordially indersed by the creating the many objects likely to result from war to which the attention of generously inclined women may well be directed, chief among them being the necessity to provide auxiliary funds for the Army and Navy hospital system. If the contributions of women could be directed by concerted effort to securing additional ambulance vessels for the Army and Navy, such vessels to be chaused into training-ships in time of peace, this action would be appreciated as carrying the greatest good to the greatest number.

Miss Helen Gould has not yet made a d to the suggestion made by President McKinley. Inspired by patriotic motives, Miss Gould recently wrote to President McKinley and offered to place at his disposal the sum of \$100,000, and in case of need offered to double the sum. President McKinley replied that he could not accept the money, ex-cept by special act of Congress, but suggested that she might utilize the money in purchasing a vessel for the Government. Miss Gould has reached no decision, but is considering the advisability of purchasing a hospital-ship.

# THE TAX ON POSTERS.

From The Worcester Spy.

The New-York Teltune suggests that the Government might raise a considerable revenue by imposing a stamp tax upon posters and advertising signs, save those nown at the place of business represented. This is a French and Italian idea, but it is a good one. We move to amend by imposing a stamp tax also upon advertisements painted on our "rocks and rills," our "woods and templed hills," the "old homestead" and the old, black, weather-beaten barn that stands beside it. The higher the tax in such cases the better, even if it be entirely prohibitive. From The Worcester Spy.